

Claim 13 is directed to a subway car for mass transportation including a longitudinal opposed sidewalls, a ceiling adjoining the side walls, and a video display system comprising a plurality of video display monitors. The video display monitors each have a video screen and a video signal source unit operatively connected to the monitors. The monitors are also spaced along the car on opposed sides of the car where each monitor is mounted at junctions of the sidewall and the ceiling. The monitors are substantially flush with the adjacent wall structure and directed downwardly for visibility to passengers.

As recognized by the Examiner in the Office Action, Gerke and Steventon fail to disclose a video monitor screen that is substantially flush with the adjacent wall. Williams is relied upon for allegedly teaching a flange element 125 that rests flush against the mounting bracket. Williams fails to overcome the recognized deficiencies of Gerke and Steventon because Williams does not disclose a video monitor screen that is substantially flush to the adjacent wall as asserted by the Examiner, nor does it teach or suggest securing a monitor to the junction between the ceiling and an adjacent wall.

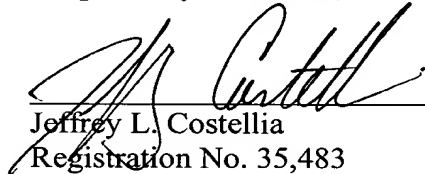
Williams is directed to a system that can be removed from a seat of an airplane, for instance, without detaching the entire communication cable. Specifically, the SEU of Williams stands for "seat electronics units" as provided in the title of the invention. This includes not only the monitor, but also the telephone handset, circuitry and other components of the entire system, and is mounted in the back of the seat. Moreover, the mounting bracket is not the junction of the ceiling and side wall of a transportation car. Rather, the mounting bracket is provided in each of the passenger seats, as demonstrated in the prior art version of Figure 1 and in Figure 2. Consequently, the monitors themselves are also mounted in the back of the seats as clearly provided in Figure 1 and described in the specification, instead of flush with an adjacent wall as suggested by the Examiner.

Therefore, there is really no relation between Williams and the present invention which is directed to a transportation car that includes a plurality of monitors mounted at the junction of the sidewall and the ceiling. This similarly applies to Steventon, since this reference relates to the mounting of monitors in the backs of seats in an airplane. As a result, the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness since he has failed to show in the cited references, either alone or in combination, each and every feature of the

present invention. Consequently, claim 13, as well as claims 4, 5, 7 and 14-16, should be considered allowable over the cited art of record.

Having responded to all rejections set forth in the outstanding Office Action, it is submitted that claim 13 and its dependent claims 4, 5, 7, and 14-16 are now in condition for allowance. An early and favorable Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited. In the event that the Examiner is of the opinion that a brief telephone or personal interview will facilitate allowance of one or more of the above claims, the Examiner is courteously requested to contact Applicant's undersigned representative.

Respectfully submitted,



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